

On a Collection of Centipeds from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona (Chilopoda).

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SONIPHILIDAE.

SONIPHILUS SECUNDUS Chamberlin, Pomona College, Journal of Entomology, 1912, vol. IV, p. 665, figs. 218A-218B.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. Several specimens conform in essentials with this species, which was described originally from Sausalito and Pacific Grove, California.

SOGONIDAE.

TIMPINA TEXANA Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. at Harvard College, 1912, vol. LIV, no. 13, p. 433, pl. 3, figs. 6-8.

TEXAS: McCulloch County, one specimen taken December 15, 1939. The holotype and only other recorded specimen of this species was taken at Austin.

GOSPINA BEXARA Chamberlin. TEXAS: Bexar County, one male, received from the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and taken Nov. 9, 1936; Kerr County, at Raven Ranch, many specimens taken by Dorothea and S. Mulaik in December, 1939; Brooks County, 17 mi. north of Alice, 3 specimens, taken in Dec., 1939, also by the Mulaiks.

The additional material now at hand makes it possible to add the following to the generic diagnosis. The labrum, as in other genera of the family, is of one piece and this is free only on the sides; the median portion which is widely convex behind, is continuous in front with the clypeus. The mouthparts are nearly as in *Garrina*, the palpi of the first maxillae being two-jointed and wholly without lappets.

The number of pairs of legs in the specimens now on hand varies from 51 to 67, but 59 is much the commonest number.

GARRINA OCHRA Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard College, 1915, vol. LIX, no. 8, p. 507, pl. 3 figs. 1-3.

TEXAS: Kendall County; McCulloch County, 37 miles west

of Brady. Several specimens were taken in December, 1939.

This species was previously known from Mexico at Hidalgo (Guerrero Mill), Pachuca and Distrito Federal (Esclava), but had not been taken within the United States.

HENICOPIDAE.

Lamyctes diffusus new species.

The dorsum of this form is a distinctly reddish or violaceous brown excepting the head, the first and the last two segments together with the antennae and prehensors which are yellow. Legs pale, almost colorless.

The head characterized by a large indefinitely limited diffused black area about and mesad of each ocellus, the latter in consequence not sharply defined. Antennae composed of 25 articles as in *fulvicornis*.

Prosternal teeth very small, 2+2; median sinus narrow acute. The posterior corners of the ninth and eleventh dorsal plates rectangular, not at all obliquely excised as in *fulvicornis*, the posterior margin straight as in *pinampus*.

Coxal pores, 3, 3, 3, 2. Claw of female gonopods slenderly acute. Basal spines 2+2, acuminate from base.

Length, 5.8 mm.

TEXAS: Edinburg. One female, which lacks the posterior legs, taken in Dec., 1939.

LAMYCTES CADUCENS Chamberlin, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., 1938, ser. 11, vol. 2, p. 625.

NEW MEXICO: Camp Mary White, Bear Canyon. One female, Aug., 1934.

GOSIBIIDAE.

GOSIBIUS TEXICOLENS Chamberlin, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1938, ser. 11, vol. 2, p. 635.

TEXAS: Edinburg, one male in 1934 and one Nov. 29, 1936; McCulloch County, 5 miles south of Brady, December, 1939; Kerr County, Raven Ranch; Big Springs; Concho County, 10 miles west of Eden; Brooks County, 17 miles north of Alice; Bandera County, 7 miles north of Medina, December, 1939.

G. MULAIKI Chamberlin, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1938, ser. 11, vol. 2, p. 634.

NEW MEXICO: Camp Mary White, Bear Canyon, 15 miles

southeast of Cloudcroft. Seven specimens taken Aug. 20, 1934.

LITHOBIIDAE.

SOZIBIUS TEXANUS Chamberlin, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1938, ser. 11, vol. 2, p. 633.

TEXAS: Bexar County, One male taken Mar. 22, 1937.

OABIUS PARVIOR Chamberlin, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1938, ser. 11, vol. 2, p. 631.

NEW MEXICO: Bear Canyon, Camp Mary White. One male taken in August, 1934.

POKABIUS PRAEFECTUS Chamberlin, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1938, ser. 11, vol. 2, p. 632.

NEW MEXICO: Bear Canyon, Camp Mary White, elevation 8,000 ft., a male and female taken Aug. 20, 1934; TEXAS: Palo Dura Canyon, two specimens taken December 13, 1939.

LOPHOBIUS APACHIUS Chamberlin, Pan-Pacific Entomologist, 1940.

ARIZONA: Duncan. Three males taken Sept. 5, 1939.

LIOBIUS new genus.

Differing from *Oabius*, to which it is closely related, in having the tibia of the anal legs of the male specially modified, this article being moderately inflated and excavated above and the surface of the depression subdensely setose. It also differs in having the third article of anal and penult legs bear but 2 spines instead of the 3 normal in *Oabius*.

Genotype.—*Liobius minus* new species.

Liobius minus new species.

Having the general appearance of an *Oabius*, the body above pale yellow with legs lighter, yellowish white; head light orange.

Lateral margin of head continuous. Antennae of moderate length, composed of 20 articles. Ocelli in holotype 5 in number in two series, 1+3, 1, the most anterior ocellus much reduced and the single ocellus contiguous with large first eye of upper row proper.

Prosternal teeth 2+2, small, the line of apices a little recurved and the median sinus V-shaped.

Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 1, 3, 2, 0; dorsal, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0; claw single. Ventral spines of penult legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1; claw single. Only the last pair of coxae laterally armed. Ventral spines of first legs 0, 0, 0, 2, 1; no

dorsal spines of first legs 0, 0, 0, 2, 1; no dorsal spines on this or two following pairs of legs.

In the male the anal legs are much longer and thicker than the penult; depression of dorsal surface of tibia shallow, deepest toward distal end; the setae rather short, erect.

Length, about 6.8 mm.

TEXAS: 37 mi. west of Brady. One male taken in December, 1939.

LLANOBIUS new genus.

A genus related to *Sigibius* but differing in the smaller number of articles to the antennae, 20-22 as against 25 or above, and in the spining of the legs. In both of the known species the legs of the last three pairs wholly lack dorsal spines, while the dorsal spines of the twelfth legs are 0, 0, 3, 2, 2. The ventral spines of penult and anal legs are 0, 0, 1, 1, 1 and 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, respectively. First legs without spines.

Genotype.—*Llanobius paucispinus* new species.

Only the two species described below are at present known to fall into this genus.

Llanobius paucispinus new species.

Rather robust. Dorsal plates roughened. Body and legs pale, very dilute yellow, the head darker.

Head with lateral margins evenly continuous. Antennae short, in the holotype composed of 22 of which the ultimate is long, decidedly longer than the two preceding articles taken together. Ocelli about 7 in three series: 1+3, 2, 1.

Prosternal teeth 2+2, small and pale with a line of apices straight. Coxal pores very small; 2, 2, 2, 2 (1).

Neither the anal nor the penult legs dorsally armed. Ventral spines of penult legs 0, 0, 1, 1, 1; with two claws. Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 0, 1, 1, 0; claws two. Thirteenth legs also unarmed dorsally, but the twelfth with dorsal spines 0, 0, 3, 2, 2. First legs without spines.

Anal legs in male but slightly thickened, the penult intermediate in size between the anal and the thirteenth.

Length, about 7 mm.

TEXAS: Kerr County, Raven Ranch. One male taken in Dec., 1939. Several other specimens seem to be the immature of the same species. The type of *paucispinus* may lack a moult of maturity.

(To be continued)